

The True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

The Allegheny County Workhouse, near Pittsburgh, was partially destroyed by fire last week. Out of 350 prisoners, some few escaped. The loss will exceed \$50,000.

A desperate fight between miners and officers is reported from Wilkesbarre, Pa. One of the latter was mortally, and another seriously, wounded.

George H. Greeley, bookkeeper for J. S. Emery & Co., ship brokers of Boston, has been arrested, and turns out to be a defaulter to the extent of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

A fire at Montpelier, Vt., last week, destroyed \$114,000 worth of property.

The United States Hotel at Saratoga, N. Y., was sold under a foreclosure for \$850,000.

Miss Ida Greeley, eldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, was married in New York city, last week, to Col. Nicholas Smith, late of the army.

Boston has been raised to the dignity of a metropolitan see in the Catholic Church, and the title of Archbishop conferred upon Bishop Williams of that city. The ceremonies were participated in by Cardinal McCloskey and the Papal embassy.

Four children were drowned in East river, opposite New York, last week, by the capsizing of a scow.

A suit has been brought against the city of Boston by the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Armstrong, whose store was blown up to prevent the spread of the great fire, to recover \$70,000, the value of his stock and unexpired lease. No one has been found to acknowledge the responsibility for blowing up the premises.

The West.

The principal part of the city of Oshkosh, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The fire commenced among the saw mills, and then swept the entire length of Main street, burning the Opera-House, hotels, stores, etc., and rendering hundreds of families homeless. The dreary waste caused by the flames is a mile and a half long and about half a mile wide, and in all that area there is not a single building standing. The loss will probably exceed \$2,000,000.

A train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, endeavoring to make up four hours' lost time caused by a break in the track in Iowa, made the trip from Mendota, Ill., to Aurora (fifty-five miles) in the unprecedented time of fifty-six minutes. Eighty miles were gone over in one hour and fifty-one minutes. The total distance run, subtracting stops for dinner, watering and passengers, averaged a mile in less than a minute and a half.

The factory of the Weber Furniture Company, at Detroit, with a dozen adjoining dwellings, was recently consumed by fire, causing a total loss of \$350,000. The company employed 100 men.

Another expedition, consisting of fifty wagons and about 275 men, left Sioux City for the Black Hills last week.

Maria Nelson, a young unmarried Danish woman, of Chicago, recently gave birth to twins, which she smothered and sewed up in a blanket, and then threw into the river. The woman is under arrest, and has made a confession.

A number of fishing snags were wrecked on the east shore of Lake Michigan, near St. Joseph, during the gale of the 29th ult., and several lives were lost.

The Chicago Times prints extensive reports as to the condition of the wheat crop in Indiana and Ohio. As a whole the prospect is the reverse of encouraging. The extreme cold weather and the long-continued drought have injured both the spring and winter wheat considerably, and a short crop—probably not more than one-half the usual quantity—is expected. In a few localities farmers hope to harvest an average crop.

The embryonic grasshopper is having a serious time in Minnesota. Numerous reports are received going to show that the severe winter, though bearing hard on the sufferers from last year's devastations of the pest, has at the same time proved a great blessing in that it has frozen up the myriads of eggs deposited by the insects that the power to germinate has been lost.

A killing frost visited various parts of the Northwest on the 24th inst., doing considerable damage to the wheat, and in some places entirely killing the fruit buds.

Janesville, Wis., was visited by a \$20,000 conflagration last week.

Two of the robbers implicated in the robbery of the train at Gad's Hill, Mo., last fall, have been arrested. The ring leader escaped.

The concern started some weeks ago in Indianapolis for the purpose of furnishing ready-printed paper to weekly newspapers, and known as the Indiana Newspaper Union, has succeeded.

John S. Coulter, an old Leavenworth (Kansas) printer, recently committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was Treasurer of the Typographical Union, and for failure to properly account for the moneys in his possession, was expelled from the order, which so preyed upon his mind that he concluded to end his troubles in death.

The South.

By the burning of the residence of Mrs. Lucy Bakewell, at Shelbyville, Ky., last week, the valuable library of the great naturalist, Audubon, was totally destroyed.

The Southern railroads are still engaged in their war for Eastern travel, and the rate from New Orleans to New York is now \$35—\$15 less than former rates. The rates to Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia have been reduced a similar amount.

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, has commenced suit against Charles Clinton, Auditor of the State, and the securities in his special bond, for about \$475,000 withheld and unaccounted for by him.

The city of Nashville, Tenn., was the other day the scene of a most blood-curdling tragedy. A negro named Joe Reed shot and instantly killed Policeman Robert Frazier, while in the execution of his duty as an officer. The murderer was arrested and taken to jail, but so incensed were the citizens at the unpunished murder that they marched on the jail and broke into Reed's cell. He was seized, a rope fastened around his neck, and hurried to the suspension bridge, from which he was thrown, with the intention of hanging, but the rope breaking, he fell to the rocks beneath, ninety feet.

and from thence into the river. He was shot once on the way and again at the bottom.

Judge Brooks, of the U. S. District Court at Wilmington, N. C., in charging the Grand Jury, said the Civil Rights bill, in its criminal aspect, which was the only shape in which it could come before the Grand Jury, was unconstitutional and void.

Washington.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of April were \$7,022,331; for the four months since the 1st of January, \$36,485,421; and for the fiscal year to May 1, \$89,738,871.

The customs receipts for the month of April were, in round numbers, \$13,250,000 in coin and \$90,000 in currency. For the four months since Jan. 1, 1875, the receipts were \$57,143,050 in coin and \$391,401 in currency. The total customs receipts for the fiscal year to May 1 were, in round numbers, \$133,752,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$5,000,000 gold during the month of May.

The public debt was decreased \$2,325,346 during the month of April. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds, \$1,192,177,050
Five per cent. bonds, 569,352,750

Total coin bonds, \$1,761,529,800
Lawful money debt, 14,678,000
Matured debt, 19,250,140
Legal tenders, 378,123,492
Certificates of deposit, 47,865,000
Fractional currency, 43,869,563
Coin certificates, 22,403,000

Total without interest, 492,201,358
Total debt, \$2,253,731,158
Total interest, 35,628,178

Cash in Treasury, \$94,625,669
Currency, 1,096,375
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, 47,865,000

Total in Treasury, \$143,587,044
Debt less cash in Treasury, \$2,110,144,114
Decrease of debt during April, 2,325,346
Decrease since June 30, 1874, 11,778,809

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding, \$64,620,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid, 1,222,474
Interest paid by the United States, 26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mail, 5,946,439
Balance of interest paid by United States, 30,318,438

John T. Hartley has resigned his position as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and the President has named as his successor Curtis S. Burnham, a wealthy Kentuckian and personal friend of Secretary Bristow.

The Supreme Court has decided the Farragut prize case in favor of the claimant.

A special dispatch to a Chicago paper states that the internal revenue and customs receipts are dropping off at a very discouraging rate; so that they will fail to pay the current expenditure of the government by several millions of dollars. From every prospect now, it is more probable that the revenue will fall off still further.

Senor Mantilla, who represented the Spanish Republic at Washington during its existence, has presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Alfonso, King of Spain.

The Tilton-Beecher Trial.

SEVENTH-DAY. —LAWYER Tracy detailed his history of the case, and his consultations with Moulton and Tilton. He volunteered the statement that he might perhaps have said to Moulton and Tilton, if there was any lie at all in denying the Woodhull scandal story, essentially false as they both told him it was, the lie was of such a character that he would not hesitate to take the responsibility of it, if it related to his own family.

SEVENTH-DAY. —Gen. Tracy's direct testimony was concluded, and his cross-examination commenced by Mr. Beach. Sometimes Tracy was doubtful, and Beach volunteered to wait while he was making up his mind. He would not answer directly, "But I will tell you what occurred." Beach would retort, "When I want that I will ask you. Now answer my question." And once counsel said, dropping the subject, "Well, if you can't answer, we'll get somebody else that will!" It is intimated that Gen. Butler will be called to rebut a part of Tracy's evidence.

SEVENTH-DAY. —With the conclusion of Tracy's testimony the defense "rested," and the prosecution began their rebutting evidence. Mr. John Swinton, formerly of the New York Times, testified that Tilton walked with him on foot in the Communist procession of 1872, and did not ride in a carriage with Woodhull, or carry a banner. The plaintiff's lawyers expressed a willingness that Mrs. Tilton should be sworn, but Mr. Evans declined to profit by the suggestion.

EIGHTH-DAY. —Just before the opening of the court, Mrs. Tilton caused something of a sensation by rising in her seat, and handing Judge Neilson a paper, requesting him to read it aloud in court. The Judge stated that he would take the matter under advisement. The contents of the paper were not made public. Several witnesses were examined, nearly all of whom swore that Tilton did not march in the Rousseaup procession with the Woodhulls. Franklin Woodruff, one of Moulton's partners, was called, and contradicted Gen. Tracy's testimony in several particulars.

EIGHTH-DAY. —Mrs. Tilton's letter to Judge Neilson was a declaration of her own innocence and an appeal to be heard in her own behalf. Judge Neilson replied that Tilton was a competent witness against a third party; but Mrs. Tilton was not allowed to testify against her husband because the New York law of May 10, 1867, declares a wife to be incompetent as a witness for or against her husband. However, Mrs. Tilton derives all the benefit of having her appeal published, while at the same time escaping the perils of a cross-examination.

Political.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont has accepted the appointment of Attorney-General, and will enter upon the duties of the office on the 15th of May.

A Washington correspondent announces that Congressman Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, who has not hitherto been publicly mentioned in that connection, is known to be a candidate for the Speakership.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway has now in his possession the back pay of but two members of the late House of Representatives—Kellogg, of Connecticut, and McKee, of Mississippi. Neither of these persons have drawn their pay or covered it into the Treasury, and it could at any time be recovered from the government by the members or their heirs.

The election for city officers in Indianapolis passed off very quietly and resulted in a victory for the Republicans, giving them the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, Assessor, and seven out of thirteen Councilmen.

General.

Seven hundred returned California emigrants passed through Omaha in two days recently, and hundreds more are en route East.

The Canadian Canal improvements are being pushed forward vigorously by the government. The spelling mania is raging in Canada.

The schooner Margaret Crocker, from Tahiti for San Francisco, was recently lost at sea, and sixteen persons perished.

An effort is being made at Washington to indict Editor Dana for libeling ex-Gov. Shepherd, but it is not probable that Dana can be brought to the capital.

A statement of the losses of the insurance companies by the Oshkosh fire, prepared by a committee appointed to adjust the same, shows the total to be \$750,300.

Foreign.

Legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian government for the removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau, for violation of Ecclesiastical laws.

Sir Gilbert Pigott, Prime Baron of the Court of Exchequer, England, and Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, India, are dead.

The Prince of Wales has been installed Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons. It is stated that the carpet manufacturers generally throughout the United Kingdom have decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia centennial because of the prohibitory tariff.

North Staffordshire, England, has been the scene of another fearful colliery explosion, resulting in the destruction of upward of forty human lives.

A Paris telegram announces the death of Count Waldeck, the famous painter and traveler, at the extraordinary age of 110 years.

A Berlin telegram states that the last Belgian note is highly satisfactory to Germany, and terminates the controversy.

Advices from Cuba report the insurgents successful in two engagements.

French and English gunboats are ordered to the banks of Newfoundland, to prevent the threatened trouble between the fishermen of each nation this summer.

Reports from Europe state that crops have been damaged to some extent by sharp frosts and short "drownings" of rain. In England corn threatens to be late, whatever may be the bulk. In France wheat and rye have already suffered. In Russia the sowers have actually been beaten off by snow.

Some 200,000 persons are brought together weekly to hear the American evangelists, Moody and Sankey, in England.

The gold diggings at Cape Coast, Africa, are "panning out" pretty well. A consignment of the precious metal, valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, has just arrived in England, some of the nuggets weighing nine pounds.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court declares that Congress has the power to regulate Inter-State Commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the caption case between the State of Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, went somewhat outside of the record to give an opinion upon the general power of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce.

This decision cannot fail to attract attention throughout the country, as it practically anticipates a case in the Granger interests, and decides that Congress under the Constitution has the power to regulate commerce between the States. The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio road was a claim of Maryland for \$500,000 from that road under a provision of the charter of that road which provides that a certain capital tax should be annually paid to the State.

The railroad entered the plea that the provision is unconstitutional in that it is an impediment placed by Maryland in the way of commerce, and an obstruction to the passage of citizens of other States in competition. The Supreme Court ruled that the agreement to pay the capital tax is a valid contract, and not unconstitutional. The passage in the decision relative to the general power of Congress over interstate commerce is so important that we give it in full.

It is often difficult to draw the line between the power of State over commerce and the provisions of the Constitution. It is indisputable that the State can regulate commerce in its attempts to regulate it. The question practically is where the regulation of commerce by a State ends and the obstruction to travel begins. The chief remedy of the public against interstate commerce is in competition. The question whether Congress has the power to regulate inter-State commerce has occupied the most powerful minds of the country. This power was exercised in compelling the old Cumberland road and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to open their lines to the public. It is to be hoped that no occasion will arise again to make the exercise of this power necessary, and that the States will not be regardless of their own interests as to the exercise of the power to regulate interstate commerce. The progress of merchandise must be unimpeded. Commercially, this is one country, and the general interest of the whole country demands that there shall be no interference with the free progress of commerce. No local interests can be permitted to interfere with this great principle, but the rights of the States must also be protected. Hence, the court decides that the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is a legitimate law, reasonable, and constitutional, with the exception of Justice Miller, who dissents. His dissent goes to the points of the main case, however, and does not refer to the general statement of the power of Congress over inter-State commerce.

A Fresh-Water Spring in the Ocean.

Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, Assistant Coast Survey, commanding the coast surveying steamer Endeavor, under date of March 18, reports to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as follows relative to what is apparently a fresh water spring in the sea: "We have found just above Mantanzas inlet, about two and a half miles off shore, in latitude 28 deg. 46 min. 08 sec. north, longitude 81 deg. 12 min. 15 sec. west, what is apparently a fresh water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about 30 feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was coming up with such violence as to throw the ship from her course, and the second time, although it was smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but for a short time. The soundings in the center of the spring gave 23 fathoms, and a specimen of the bottom of very clear broken small shells. The soundings from the center to the limits of the disturbed water decreased to 9 fathoms. The water at the surface is brackish." The Superintendent has directed a more extensive examination of the spring and its immediate locality to be made.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Matters in the money market remain without any important change. The offerings of currency are quite large, and there is no trouble experienced in obtaining favors for A paper at 10 per cent. interest. Eastern exchange, 50c/75c premium. Government bonds firm and in good demand, with values steady.

The grain markets have attracted considerable attention from speculators during the past week, and an extensive speculative business was transacted. The markets, however, have been very unsettled, values being subject to frequent and quite severe fluctuations. Generally speaking, however, the prevailing feeling has been one of firmness, and the closing quotations invariably show an advance as compared with the figures current at the opening. The movement has been mainly on speculative account, and the movements of operations were governed more by local speculations and the manipulations of local speculators than more to do with the subsequent changes in values than the advice from Liverpool and New York. It was a well-known fact that all the markets had been largely discounted for May delivery, and as these contracts approached maturity there was a general desire on the part of the short sellers to provide for them, the active competition between this interest being the principal cause of the subsequent advance. True, the receipts were large, but this fact had only a nominal influence on the market, as the daily arrivals were generally intended for delivery on previous sales. Shippers were buying more freely than during the preceding week. The corn trade attracted a large attendance of operators, and, at times, was quite excited. During Saturday the markets were weak, and about a decline was expected on the deliveries on May contracts. The corn being liberal, while parties having grain coming to them were selling out, showing a disposition to realize. There was more doing in June and July, operators preferring the deferred options.

The following tables show the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 sp'g wheat, cash	\$1.01 1/2 @ 1.01 3/4	\$1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4
No. 2, seller May	1.01 1/2 @ 1.01 3/4	1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 3/4
No. 2, seller June	1.03 1/2 @ 1.03 3/4	1.06 1/2 @ 1.06 3/4
No. 2, corn, cash	.71 @ .71 1/2	.76 @ .76 1/2
No. 2, seller May	.71 @ .71 1/2	.76 @ .76 1/2
No. 2, seller June	.73 1/2 @ .73 3/4	.77 @ .77 1/2
No. 2, oats, cash	.61 1/2 @ .61 3/4	.62 1/2 @ .62 3/4
No. 2, seller May	.61 1/2 @ .61 3/4	.62 1/2 @ .62 3/4
No. 2, seller June	.63 1/2 @ .63 3/4	.65 @ .65 1/2
No. 2, rye, cash	.91 1/2 @ .91 3/4	.92 1/2 @ .92 3/4
No. 2, seller May	.91 1/2 @ .91 3/4	.92 1/2 @ .92 3/4
No. 2, seller June	.93 1/2 @ .93 3/4	.95 @ .95 1/2
No. 3, barley, cash	1.18 @ 1.18 1/2	1.21 @ 1.21 1/2

The continued heavy receipts of cattle had a depressing effect—the market ruling weak, and 20c/40c per 100 lbs lower; closing at \$3.00c/3.10c for fat to good, and \$2.75c/3.00c for choice; extra, \$2.40c/2.55c; stockers, \$1.60c/1.75c; butchers' cattle, \$3.50c/3.55c; hogs fairly active, but lower; Yorkers, \$7.40c/7.55c; heavy, \$7.80c/8.50c; extra, \$8.75c/9.00c; sheep dull; lamb, \$3.50c/3.55c; wool, \$5.25c/5.50c.

The movement was light in this market during the week, and transactions were chiefly in the way of transfers of contracts from one month to another, and the difference between the two months was not large. The market was 25c/30c per bushel on mess pork, 20c per 100 lbs on lard, and 1/2c on all kinds of meats. The orders received on shipping account were light, but the bulk of the stock in the market was steady, and the depression was not so great. The market closed quiet at \$21.95c/22.00c cash, \$22.05c/22.10c May, \$22.25c/22.30c seller June, and \$22.50c/22.55c seller July. Cash lard quiet at \$15.55c/15.60c; heavy, \$15.57c/15.62c; extra, \$15.75c/15.80c; and seller July nominal at \$15.95c/15.97c.

The demand was again urgent for butter during the week, and the arrivals were light. Prices were firm, and all fresh-made lots sold readily. Quotations ranged at 11c/12c for roll; 14c/15c for fair to choice packed in lots, and 22c/25c in a retail way. Cream corn was not so active, but prices remain steady and firm at 13c/14c for No. 1, to extra hurl, 11c/13c for good to choice stalk brand, 9c/10c for inferior brand, and 6c/8c for crooked. Beans were dull at \$1.75c/1.85c for good to choice Eastern medium, \$1.90c/2.00c for Western, and \$2.10c/2.20c for quality. Beans were quiet at 25c/28c for good to prime yellow. Prime old factory cheese was in good demand and firm at 15c/16c, but common grades were dull at 13c/15c; new sold at 16c/18c. There was a fair demand for choice sweet cider at \$5.75c/6.00c per bushel, but common and sour was dull at \$3.00c/4.00c. Cranberries were dull at \$6.00c/8.00c for soft to good cultivated, per barrel, and \$3.50c/3.75c for one bushel boxes. Dried peas were at \$2.00c/2.10c for choice green, and \$1.75c/1.80c for marrowfat. Eggs closed steady at 15c/15 1/2c. Turkey tail feathers in demand at 30c/35c for half. Hops quiet at \$3.00c/3.10c for new from first hands. Honey, slow sale at 20c/25c for good to choice in combs, and 10c/14c for strained. Hay was in fair demand and steady at \$16c/18c for timothy, \$12c/14c for prairie, and \$10c/12c for clover, according to quality. Poultry was in good request at 10c/12c per pair for chickens, and 4c/5c/7c per dozen. Turkeys sold at 17c/18c per pair, and ducks at 4c/5c/6c per pair. Potatoes firm at 9c/10c for choice Eastern in car lots, and \$1.00c/1.10c for store; Eastern early rose 75c/80c, and Western peaches 80c/95c per bushel. Tallow was dull at 8c/9c. There was no demand for vegetables, and sales were slow at \$2.00c/2.10c per bushel for onions, 35c/50c per bushel for rutabaga turnips, and \$1.00c per bushel for carrots and beets. Veal in moderate request at 3c/8c, according to quality.

There was an unusually active business transacted in Hungarian seed during the week, and prices were considerably higher. The movement in the other kinds of seed was not so active, although a firm feeling prevailed and a general improvement was noticeable. Sales of oil ranged at \$2.00c/2.10c for corn, 1c/1.05c for clover, 1c/1.05c for medium, and closed at about \$6.85c for prime. Flax quotable at \$1.80c/1.90c for good to prime crushing. Hungarian seed at \$1.60c/1.62c and closed at about \$1.60c for prime. Sales of millet were reported at \$1.75c/1.80c for prime. There was but little demand for highwines, and the market was very quiet, holders asking \$1.14, without buyers.

There was a fair demand for the different descriptions of copra, and the market was steady at about former prices. Offerings moderate. Pork barrels quotable at \$1.10c/1.15c. Lard tierces \$1.30c/1.35c. Pork barrel staves \$18.00c/22.00c per 1,000, and lard tierce staves \$20.00c/28.00c per 1,000. Whisky barrel staves at \$1.90c/2.00c each, and whisky barrel staves at \$25.00c/30.00c per 1,000. Flour barrels about 50c/53c each. The arrivals of lumber were quite liberal by cargoes, but the demand as yet is light and sales were slow. Quotations were \$9.00c/15.00c per M for strips and boards, 38.50c/47.5c per foot and working at \$1.75c for lath. Trade was rather light in wood, but prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at \$7.50c per cord for hickory and maple at the yards, \$6.50c for beech, and \$6.00c for slabs.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK. 11 @ 13
RICE—No. 1 @ 13
COTTON—No. 1 @ 13
FLOUR—Superfine Western @ 4 7/8
WHEAT—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
No 1 Spring @ 1 1/2
CORN—No. 1 @ 72
OATS—No. 1 @ 70
RICE—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
PORK—New Mess @ 22 00
LARD—Steril @ 15 00

ST. LOUIS. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
CORN—No. 2 New @ 74
OATS—No. 2 @ 65
RICE—No. 2 @ 1 06
PORK—Mess @ 22 00
LARD—Steril @ 14 00
HOGS @ 7 00

CATTLE—MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1 @ 1 07
No. 2 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 1 @ 75
No. 2 @ 73
OATS—No. 1 @ 62
No. 2 @ 60
RICE—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
No. 2 @ 1 1/2
PORK—No. 1 @ 22 00
No. 2 @ 20 00
LARD—Steril @ 15 00

CINCINNATI. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 @ 1 07
No. 2 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 1 @ 75
No. 2 @ 73
OATS—No. 1 @ 62
No. 2 @ 60
RICE—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
No. 2 @ 1 1/2
PORK—No. 1 @ 22 00
No. 2 @ 20 00
LARD—Steril @ 15 00

TOLEDO. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 @ 1 07
No. 2 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 1 @ 75
No. 2 @ 73
OATS—No. 1 @ 62
No. 2 @ 60
RICE—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
No. 2 @ 1 1/2
PORK—No. 1 @ 22 00
No. 2 @ 20 00
LARD—Steril @ 15 00

CLEVELAND. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 @ 1 07
No. 2 @ 1 05
CORN—No. 1 @ 75
No. 2 @ 73
OATS—No. 1 @ 62
No. 2 @ 60
RICE—No. 1 @ 1 1/2
No. 2 @ 1 1/2
PORK—No. 1 @ 22 00
No. 2 @ 20 00
LARD—Steril @ 15 00

A Mother's Desperation.

This morning about 9 o'clock the city was startled by the news that the bodies of a woman and child had been found in Bear creek, at the foot of Fifth street, opposite the Badger State lumber-yard. The *Clipper* reporter hastened to the spot and found that the terrible news was too true, for there, floating on the water with the back of the head and a portion of the clothing visible, was the body of a woman. At the edge of the water was a stake driven in the ground, to which a cord was attached, and it was evident that the other end of the cord was attached to the corpse or corpses. A few persons by this time had collected at the spot, and a short distance back was a little boy weeping violently, in company with Elder Challenger, of the Christian Church, who was endeavoring to console him. This little boy, about 12 years of age, was named Willie Irwin, and it was his mother and only little sister, Lottie, about 5 years of age, who were sleeping their last sleep in the cold and muddy waters of Bear creek. Willie said that his mother, Mrs. E. L. Irwin, in company with his little sister Lottie, left home about 7 o'clock last night, and he asked his mother where she was going. The only answer she made was that she would be back soon, requesting him to stay at home until she returned. The body of the child had not yet been seen, but there seemed to be a settled conviction with all present that it had shared the fate of its mother. Mrs. Irwin or the little girl did not return home during the night, and that fact being reported to the neighbors, suspicions were aroused, and this morning, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, Messrs. T. S. Hager and James Munson discovered a woman's tracks going to the water at this point. They saw the rope attached to the stake, which at first appeared to them to be a trot-line. Taking hold of the rope, the body of the woman at once floated to the surface.

Several hundred persons had now gathered at the edge of the water, waiting eagerly for further developments. Coroner Dick appeared with a jury; the rope was drawn in, and then the horrible fact was revealed that the mother had become the executioner of her child, for there in her arms, the two bodies bound securely together by the rope, the cheek of the little girl resting against that of her mother, were the two bodies, purple, swollen, and cold in death. The water here was but little over four feet deep.

The binding of the bodies together, and attaching the rope to the stake showed a will and deliberateness of purpose by the mother in this desperate deed, truly remarkable. —*Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper.*

A Christian Chinese Wedding.

A distinguished clergyman of this city yesterday enjoyed the felicity of uniting two natives of the Flowery Land in the silvery bonds of wedlock. Sam Ye